

Assessment date 31 March 2015

<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>--Gold coast jasmine NORTH Zone		Answer	Score
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to Florida's USDA climate zones (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) North Zone: suited to Zones 8, 9 Central Zone: suited to Zones 9, 10 South Zone: suited to Zone 10	1	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	1	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in habitats with periodic inundation North Zone: mean annual precipitation 50-70 inches Central Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches South Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	y	2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n	0
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	n	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	unk	0
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	unk	0
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	unk	0
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	unk	0
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y	1
4.12	Forms dense thickets	n	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1

6.03	Hybridizes naturally		
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	n	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation		
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)		
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y	1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	unk	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	y	1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	?	
8.01	Prolific seed production		
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	y	-1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation		
8.05			
Total Score		4	
Implemented Pacific Second Screening		yes	
Risk Assessment Results		Evaluate	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		11 yes
B		7 yes
C		15 yes
total		33 yes

Assessment date 31 March 2015

<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>--Gold coast jasmine CENTRAL/SOUTH Zone		Answer	Score
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to Florida's USDA climate zones (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) North Zone: suited to Zones 8, 9 Central Zone: suited to Zones 9, 10 South Zone: suited to Zone 10	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in habitats with periodic inundation North Zone: mean annual precipitation 50-70 inches Central Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches South Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	y	2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n	0
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	n	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	unk	0
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	unk	0
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	unk	0
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	unk	0
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y	1
4.12	Forms dense thickets	n	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1

6.03	Hybridizes naturally		
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	n	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation		
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)		
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y	1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	unk	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	y	1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	?	
8.01	Prolific seed production		
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	y	-1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation		
8.05			
Total Score		4	
Implemented Pacific Second Screening		yes	
Risk Assessment Results		Evaluate	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		11 yes
B		7 yes
C		15 yes
total		33 yes

	Reference	Source data
1.01		cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		
1.03		
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif). 2. Global Biodiversity Information Facility (www.GBIF.org [accessed 3/25/2015]) 3. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (27 March 2015). 4. Home Guides, SF Gate "Jasmine vine varieties" (http://homeguides.sfgate.com/jasmine-vine-varieties-41028.html [accessed 27 Mar 2015]). 5. Hortopedia (http://en.hortopedia.com accessed 3/27/2015)	N=1, C=2, S=2: No computer analysis was performed. 1. & 2. Native distribution in Africa matches global hardiness zones 11-13. 3. Native range AFRICA Northeast Tropical Africa: Ethiopia; Sudan East Tropical Africa: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda West-Central Tropical Africa: Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo; Rwanda; Zaire West Tropical Africa: Benin; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo South Tropical Africa: Angola; Malawi; Zambia 4. Gardening website indicates <i>J. dichotomum</i> suitable for USDA zones 9-11 5. Tolerate temperatures to Zone 10
2.02		N=1, C=2, S=2
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf).	1. Native range in Africa falls in Af, Am, Aw
2.04	1. Global Biodiversity Information Facility (www.GBIF.org [accessed 3/25/2015]) 2. NOAA Analysis of African Precipitation and Surface Temperature. (http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/people/brant.liebmann/data/africa-echam5/africa-echam5.html accessed 30 March 2015)	1. Multiple simulations indicate native range falls within 1200 and 2200 mm annual precipitation (47-87 inches)
2.05	1. Hume (1949) Some Ornamental Vines of the Tropics. Circular #31. USDA Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, PR. Pp 1-72. 2. Flora of Mesoamericana (linked by Tropicos: http://www.tropicos.org/Name/23000151?projectid=3 accessed 30 March 2015). 3. Woodson and Schery (1976) Flora of Panama. Ann Missouri Bot Gard 63:553-418.	1. Introduced to Puerto Rico in 1942. 2. Present in Panama. Herbarium record dates to 1970. 3. Also, valued as an ornamental (various sources).
3.01	1. Flowers of India (http://www.flowersofindia.net/catalog/slides/Rose%20Bud%20Jasmine.html accessed 30 Mar 2015).	1. Observed to escape cultivation and become wild in parts of India. Flowering: January-April.
3.02		No evidence
3.03		No evidence
3.04		No evidence
3.05	1. Home et al. (1991) A Geographic Atlas of World Weeds. Krieger Publishing Co, Malabar FL. 2. Weeds of Australia, Queensland Govt. (http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Jasminum_polyanthum.htm accessed 30 March 2015).	1. <i>Jasminum azoricum</i> , <i>fruticans</i> both listed as present as a weed in Dominican Republic and Turkey respectively. <i>J. azoricum</i> and <i>subtriplinerve</i> listed as common weeds in Puerto Rico and Taiwan respectively. 2. " <i>asminum polyanthum</i>) is regarded as an environmental weed in New South Wales, and as a "sleeper weed" in other parts of Australia. This species has escaped cultivation as a garden ornamental. It climbs rapidly into the tree canopy and covers vegetation at all levels, blocking light and restricting the growth and regeneration of native species. Its weight may also bring down trees and it is a potentially a serious weed of rainforests and riparian areas."

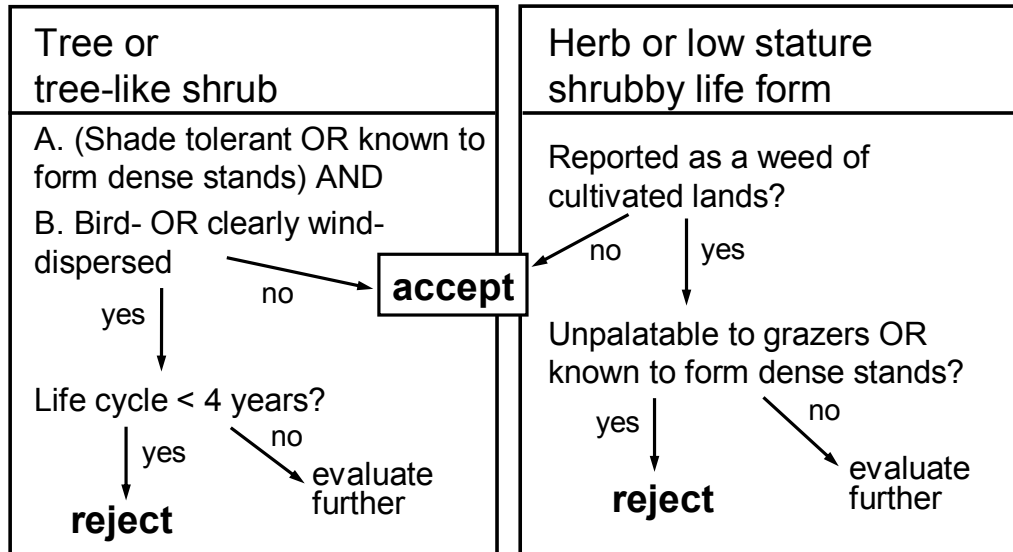
4.01	1. Flora of Panama via Tropicos (http://www.tropicos.org/Name/23000151 accessed 30 March 2015) 2. Flora Zambesiaca via Kew (http://apps.keew.org/efloras/namedetail.do?qry=namelist&flora=fz&taxon=5503&nameid=13722 30 March 2015) 3. JSTor	These structures do not appear in any description of this species
4.02		No Evidence
4.03	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (27 March 2015).	Not a parasitic family: 1. Family: Oleaceae
4.04	1. Oddoye et al. On-farm introduction of some dry season feeding strategies to cattle farmers on the Accra Plains of Ghana and the response of cattle to these strategies. 1. a survey on reasons for non-adoption of strategies. Ghana J Agric Sci 35:69-78. 2. Apio and Wronski (2005) Foraging behaviour and diet composition of bushbuck (<i>tragelaphus scriptus</i> Pallas, 1766) in Queen Elizabeth National Park, western Uganda. African J Ecol 43:225-232.	1. In a survey of cattle farmers in the Accra Plains of Ghana, many were aware that their cattle fed on certain browse species including <i>J. dichotomum</i> during the dry season. 2. Bushbuck observed feeding on 43 plant species in Queen Elizabeth National Park, western Uganda including <i>Jasminum dichotomum</i> .
4.05		No evidence (see source data 4.04)
4.06	1. Hortopedia (http://en.hortopedia.com accessed 3/27/2015)	No indication that species is host for significant crop pests or pathogens. Some evidence they are hosts for aphids and mealy bugs
4.07		No evidence
4.08		No evidence
4.09	1. Hortopedia (http://en.hortopedia.com accessed 3/27/2015)	No evidence of shade tolerance: 1. Plants prefer a sunny to half-shade, in summer they prefer protection from mid-day sun.
4.10	1. NRCS Global Soil Regions Map (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/?cid=nrsc142p2_054013 accessed 30 Mar 2015).	N=?, C=?, S=? 1. Distribution in native range falls in soil regions Alfisols, Inceptisols, Oxisols, Ultisols.
4.11	1. JSTOR Global Plants (http://plants.jstor.org accessed 3/26/2015) 2. Herbiguide (http://www.herbiguide.com.au accessed 3/27/2015)	1. Scrambling climbing shrub reaching 8m or more 2. Described as a rampant woody climbing vine.
4.12		No evidence
5.01		Not an aquatic plant. Grows in terrestrial habitats.
5.02	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (27 March 2015).	Family: Oleaceae
5.03		No evidence
5.04	JSTOR Global Plants (http://plants.jstor.org accessed 3/26/2015)	Not described as a geophyte
6.01	1. Yilangai et al. (2015) Effect of time of day, weather parameters and fruit stage on insect visitors of <i>Carissa edulis</i> and <i>Jasminum dichotomum</i> in a protected Nigerian habitat. J Env Sci Tox Food Tech 9:23-27. 2. Yilangai et al (2014) Avian utilization of the fruits of <i>Carissa edulis</i> and <i>Jasminum dichotomum</i> in a central Nigerian reserve. J Nat Sci Resear 4: 5-10.	No evidence: 1. Fruits produced in Nigeria from Nov to June. 2. Fruits observed January to August in a related study
6.02	1. JSTOR Global Plants (http://plants.jstor.org accessed 3/26/2015). 2. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (www.hear.org/pier/ accessed 30 mar 2015).	1. Fruits lobed, elliptic 1 cm long 2. propagation listed as seed.
6.03		No evidence of hybridization outside of horticulture
6.04		No evidence

6.05	1. Efloraofindia (http://sites.google.com/site/efloraofindia accessed 27 Mar 2015)	1. bee pollinated and possibly hummingbird pollinated.
6.06	1. Herbiguide (http://www.herbiguide.com.au accessed 3/27/2015) 2. Mather J for Environment B-O-P "Plant pest control climbing plants" Fact sheet PP1700 (http://www.rnzih.org.nz/pages/PP1700.pdf accessed 31 Mar 2015)	1. Roots form at stem nodes 2. Congener Jasminum polyanthum occasionally spreads via stem fragments
6.07		no evidence found
7.01	1. Herbiguide (http://www.herbiguide.com.au accessed 3/27/2015) 2. Mather J for Environment B-O-P "Plant pest control climbing plants" Fact sheet PP1700 (http://www.rnzih.org.nz/pages/PP1700.pdf accessed 31 Mar 2015)	1. Genus level information "Most spread is by garden refuse disposal or intentional planting." 2. Congener Jasminum polyanthum occasionally spreads via stem fragments
7.02	1. Hortopedia (http://en.hortopedia.com accessed 3/27/2015)	1. planted as an ornamental
7.03		No evidence
7.04	1. Kew Seed Information Database (http://data.kew.org accessed 27 Mar 2015)	1. No morphological features facilitating dispersal by wind.
7.05		No evidence
7.06	1. Yilangai et al (2014) Avian utilization of the fruits of <i>Carissa edulis</i> and <i>Jasminum dichotomum</i> in a central Nigerian reserve. <i>J Nat Sci Resear</i> 4: 5-10. 2. Efloraofindia (http://sites.google.com/site/efloraofindia accessed 27 Mar 2015)	1. In a Central Nigerian Reserve, Many bird species utilize the fruits of <i>J. dichotomum</i> including the common bulbul, speckled mousebird, and villiage weaver. Birds disperse seeds through reserve. 2.sets copius amount of seed that local birds eat and disperse.
7.07	1. Kew Seed Information Database (http://data.kew.org accessed 27 Mar 2015)	1. No description indicating structures for attachment (seed appendages: NO)
7.08	1. Herbiguide (http://www.herbiguide.com.au accessed 3/27/2015) 2. Yilangai et al (2014) Avian utilization of the fruits of <i>Carissa edulis</i> and <i>Jasminum dichotomum</i> in a central Nigerian reserve. <i>J Nat Sci Resear</i> 4: 5-10. 2. Efloraofindia (http://sites.google.com/site/efloraofindia accessed 27 Mar 2015)	1. Genus level information: "Seed is spread by birds and seed eating mammals." 2. Although in a study in a Central Nigerian Reserve, only birds were observed to feed on fruits.
8.01		No data found on seed production
8.02		No data found on seed bank
8.03	1. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (http://fnai.org/Invasives/Jasminum_dichotomum_FNAI.pdf accessed 27 Mar 2015) 2. Kline and Duquesnel (1996) Management of invasive exotic plants with herbicides in Florida. Down To Earth.	1. Chemical: cut-stump (50% triclopyr amine or 10% triclopyr ester, IFAS), basal bark (10% triclopyr ester, IFAS), foliar (5% glyphosate, IFAS). Note: Retreatment often necessary, best if runners are pulled back to main stem and then cut. 2. Effectiveness of herbicide treatments (basal and cut surface characterized as "excellent")
8.04		No evidence
8.05		No evidence

Jasminum dichotomum

Pacific second screening: decision rules for species with WRA scores between 1 and 6

(from Daehler *et al.* 2004)



Vines must pass both tests

This species passes the herb side of the SS.

This species forms dense thickets and is bird dispersed but there is no information regarding minimum generative time. Therefore the results of the SS is 'Evaluate'